Tuels. STRINWAY HALL-2-Concert. THALIA THEATRE-8-" Giroffe-Giroffa " THEATRE COMIQUE—S—"McSoriey's Inflation."
THE CASINO—S—"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S:15—" A Parisian Romanes."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—S.—"Ours."

### Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-3d Page-6th column. ANNOUNCEMENTS-8th Page-5th column. BANKING HOUSES-7th Page- 3d column. BOARD AND ROOMS-3d Page-5th column. BUSINESS CHANCES-7th Page-4th column BUSINESS NOTICES-4th Page-1st column, CORPORATION NOTICES-6th Page-2d column COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES-6th Page-4th column DANCING ACADEMIES—6th Page—2d column-DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—3d and 4th columns. DRESS MAKING-7th Page-4th column. ELECTION NOTICE-7th Page-2d and 3d columns. EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS-7th Page-4th column: FINANCIAL-7th Page-2d column. HELP WANTED-7th Page-4th column. ICE CREAM-3d Page-3d column.
INSTRUCTION-6th Page-2d and 3d columns. LECTURES AND MEETINGS-3d Page-6th column. MINING-6th Page-3d column. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-6th column MISCELLANEOUS-7th Page-4th column; 8th Page-5th

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-3d Page-6th column. NEW PUBLICATIONS-6th Page-1st and 2d columns. OCEAN STEAMERS-3d Page-5th and 6th columns. PROPOSALS-6th Page-3d column.

REAL ESTATE-7th Page-4th and 5th columns. BAVINGS BANKS-7th Page-3d column. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES-7th Page-4th column. FEMALES-7th Page-4th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column. STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-7th Page-5th and 6th columns. TEACHERS-6th Page-2d column.

### tonginess Notices.

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# New-Pork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1883.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The town of Raab, on the Danube, has been deserted on account of the floods; ten thousand persons are without shelter and several hundred houses have been partly destroyed. The body of Gambetta was to be taken to Nice last night. —— In the Cortes yesterday Senor Sagasta outlined the policy of the new Ministry. = Arabi Pacha and his fellow-exiles have arrived in Ceylon. === It is said that Czar has signed a decree dissolving all the secret societies in

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday Mr. Lapham presented a petition of members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation for the passage of the Lewell Bankruptey bill. Mr. Frye introduced a resolution for the abrogation of the fisheries section of the Treaty of Washington. The joint resolution was passed to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of certain members of the New York Stock Exchange from whom moneys were collected illegally. The Tariff bili was taken up and Mr. bill -In the House the Senate bill was passed authorizing the Public Printer to pay for extra work. The Agricultural and Indian Appropriation bills were reported back with Senate amendments. concurrence being recommended in some and nonconcurrence in others. A resolution of sympathy and regret on the death of Gambetta was offered and referred. The Shipping bill was further con-

DOMESTIC .- The Newhall House, a Milwaukee hotel, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning and there was a most distressing loss among the guests and the servants. \_\_\_ Governor Butler's friends to present his name as a Senatorial candidate in Massachusetts. - Governor Cleveland nominated William E. Rogers, John D. Kernan and John O'Donnell as Railroad Commissioners. Trains all through the country were delayed by the storm. = Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, was nominated in the Democratic canens of the State Legislature as his own successor, It was reported that State Treasurer Polk bribed the officers to release him when he was first arrested === St. Clair McKelway was elected a regent of the University.
CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The City Bank and the

Fifth Ward Savings Bank, of Jersey City, closed their doors yesterday owing to the defalcation of ice, president of the former and treasurer of the latter. - The taking of testimony in the Livingston-Fleming suit was finished. Trains and boats were delayed by the snowstorm. == The executors of Cephas M. Woodruff, who was killed in the Parker's Creek disaster, obtained a verdict for \$25,000 against the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The alumni of Dartmouth College had their annual dinner. There was no performance at Booth's Theatre on account of Charles R. Thorne's illness - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (4124 grains), 84.23 cents .- Stocks were dull and lower, and closed barely steady at some

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and warmer weather, with light snow, followed by clearing weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 17°; lowest, 14°; average, 15%.

Judging from the first day's discussion of the Tariff bill, the measure will occupy the attention of the Senate for two or three weeks. The internal revenue features of the bill will not be considered until those relating to the tariff shall have been acted upon, Although the consideration of the measure by sections was begun yesterday, the schedules were not reached. The part of the bill considered was that embodying statutes already in force, but which are proposed for re-enactment so that all the laws relating to the tariff may appear under one title.

There is a thoroughness about bank failures in New-Jersey cities which is worthy of note. All that is left generally when the officers get through is the empty safe. The last case reported is no exception to the rule. The City Bank of Jersey City has failed, and the Fifth Ward Savings Bank, which is closely united with it, is believed to be in the same condition. Mr. Boice, president of the City Bank and treasurer of the Savings Bank, is charged with stealing \$40,000. That is the amount which the directors of the City Bank hoped to find in their safe yesterday, but found it t. With all due respect for the institutions ook as if the State would soon have to in our State history which establishes the

build a wing to its prison for the especial accommodation of bank officers.

Those who have believed that intelligence and education were the safeguards of the ballot-box will be sadly shocked at the state of affairs which the voting for President of the Board of Education yesterday has revealed. Twenty Commissioners only were present, but twenty-four ballots were east, and there were no proxies, forged or otherwise. This was in the face of the chairman's solemn declaration that no tampering with the ballot-box would be allowed. We fear that the rising generation, over whose welfare these Commissioners have so much influence, will think that voting early and often is the first duty of the citizen. Despite these painful irregularities, however, the result is highly satisfactory. Mr. Stephen A. Walker was elected President for the fourth time. This position he has filled with marked ability, to the satisfaction of his fellow-Commissioners and the community. The reelection of Mr. Kiernan as Clerk and Mr. Davenport as Auditor will please their many friends who know with what exactness, care and neverfailing courtesy they perform their duties.

There is no premium upon death over injury, in New-Jersey at least. The administrator of the estate of Mr. Cephas M. Woodruff, who was killed in the accident at Parker's Creek. has recovered a verdict of \$25,000 against the Central Railroad Company for Mr. Woodruff's death. The case will be appealed; but if the final decision sustains this verdict a strong point will have been made in favor of safety in travelling in New-Jersey, if not elsewhere. Such a result makes it expensive for railroad companies to kill their passengers, and renders them much more willing to employ men instead of boys, careful switchmen instead of careless ones, and at all times enough employes so that the work of running trains can be safely done. The Legislature at Albany would do a good thing for this State if it would repeal the law s tting the limit of the damages for the loss of a life at \$5,000, and make it dependent upon the circumstances attending the business and domestic life of the person killed, his age, occupation and capacity for business.

We are inclined to think that the general impression will be that Governor Cleveland has not met the best expectations in his nomination for Railroad Commissioners. One of the three men whose names he sent to the Senate yesterday was forced upon him by the enterprising Mr. Thurber, under one of the absura provisions of the law of last winter creating the Compuission. The Thurber choice was made known some weeks ago, and it is well within the truth to state that it has not been favorably received by the public. The other two Commissioners, for whom Mr. Cleveland is responsible, are William E. Rogers, of Putnam County. and John D. Kernan, of Oneida. Mr. Rogers is not so well known as some of the other Republicans who have been suggested for the place, nor does he approach Mr. Hepburn in fitness tor it. Still he is a man of good parts, excellent reputation and good connections, and ought to make a good Commissioner. As for Mr. Kernan, the fact that he is the son of his father presumably had more to do with procuring him the appointment than any other consideration. He is a fair lawyer, nothing more, and outside of his own city has no repute. It is not a strong Commission. To call it a fair to middling Commission is to do it full in-tice. But the public demand was for a first-class Commission, and Mr. Cleveland's failure to meet that demand is greatly to his discredit. He would seem to be lacking in "realizing sense."

YESTERDAY'S FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.

The sickening details of the burning of the Newhall House in Milwaukee emphasizes the lesson which builders and owners of theatres and other places of amusement have been learning through hard experience lately, namely, essed the Senate in explanation of the that every other consideration must yield to that of safety. It may be said with some truth when a theatre burns down, and lives are lost, that people are not obliged to be amused, and | candor to acknowledge the crowning services of that when they go to a theatre, in a measure they take the risk upon themselves. But it is often a matter of necessity to stay at a hotel, and where one precaution is needed in a place of public amusement ten are imperatively demanded in a house where travellers are obliged to trust their lives and property. Here was a huge building full of human beings who had gone to rest with the assurance that ample precaution against loss of life by fire had been made. So it was described in the advertisement. But the fact is, the hotel was only an enormous death-trap, so constructed that in case of fire just what has happened was unavoidable. Few insurance companies would assume risks on it at all, and then only at extremely high rates. What was to be expected has come. A hundred lives or more have been destroyed, and many persons are shockingly, if not fatally, hurt. Probably the owners and lessees cannot be held legally responsible for this awful destruction of human life. But would it he possible to make out a stronger case to fix

their moral accountability? We think not. Naturally, attention for a few days will be directed toward all the botels of the country. They will not bear inspection well; but the chances are that little will be done to improve their condition. Swinging gas brackets, uncovered lights, unsafe flues and unprotected stairways will be changed in a few instances, and then the matter will be forgotten. How will the hotels of NewYork bear inspection? They are probably better than most buildings of their kind, but they are sadly deficient in many respects. Our Buildings Bureau is so hampered by lack of money and adequate powers that these structures probably are neglected too much. It is plain to the casual observer, however, that too great a regard is capes are not ornamental; but the hotels ought to be made safe even if their entire outsides are disfigured by balconies and ladders. It does not speak well for the civilization or Christianity of this country and of the century that such numbers of human beings can be burned up every little while in theatres or hotels.

THE CONTROLLERS REPORT. The annual report of Controller Davenport is no mere colorless and perfunctory document. It not only exhibits the condition of the finances of the State as they stood at the close of the fiscal year, but it is replete with sensible and timely suggestions and recommendations. New-York to-day is one of the most prosperous of commonwealths. Her debt is but a bagatelle; her tax rate is reasonably low, lower than it has been before for a quarter of a century; her great trust funds are unimpaired. All this is most gratifying, and the policy which Mr. Dav- for democratic virtue, progressive tendencies enport would enforce has only to be adopted still further to improve the State's financial

standing and guard against reverses. It will be seen that the trust funds have been kept closely invested during the year. The Controller expresses the opinion that close investment of such funds is sound policy, and there can be no doubt that the opinion is corin New-Jersey which are yet solvent, it begins | rect. There is a notable but unpleasant chapter

wisdom of pursuing that policy. It happened some twenty years ago that one of the great trust funds was not closely invested. Consequently there was opportunity for borrowing from it. The Democratic party was then in full control in all departments of the State Government, and it did not hesitate, at the hands of its chosen representatives, to avail itself of this opportunity. Those who impoverished the fund spoke of what they did as borrowing. Some other people called it by a harsher name. Let the policy which Mr. Davenport has pursued and which he recommends be made the permanent policy of the Controller's office, and in all probability not one of the great funds will ever again be invaded. Another good suggestion of the report is that the College Land Scrip Fund and the Elmira Female College Fund, which, for reasons pointed out, have become depleted, shall be made good. These funds, as Mr. Davenport well Temarks, were gifts from the State, and so are to be regarded rather in the nature of private than public funds. There will be general acquiescence in the recommendation in relation to long-term convicts. Agreeing with his two immediate predecessors in office, Mr. Davenport is in favor of the passage of an act requiring the transfer of long-term convicts from the penitentiaries to State prisons. The penitentiaries need the room, while there are over 1,000 vacant cells in

the prisons. The report strikes a sturdy blow at a flagrant form of swindling to which the State has long been subjected. We refer to extortionate bills for the expenses of legislative committees. Too many committees that are given a roving commission seem to imagine that they must be lavish in their expenditures by way of keeping up their dignity. And so, too, some hotel-keepers have come to regard legislative committees as the sort of geese that will feel hurt if they are not plucked to the bone. The Controller, on the other hand, believing that public money ought to be spent as prudently as private money, has not hesitated to take considerable inflammation out of an extravagant bill for committee expenses that came before him, and to express his views in regard to the matter in plain terms. We commend what he says to the special attention of the members of the present Legislature.

Mr. Davesport made an excellent record as a Senator. But he is doing still better service for the State in his present position. No taxpayer need worry about the finances of New-York while he remains in the Controller's office.

UNION IN FRANCE.

The orators at Gambetta's grave had one subject which they could discuss without exciting controversy, and naturally they enlarged upon it. By referring to the heroic resistance offered by him to the army of invasion they appealed to the patriotic memories of all Frenchmen. His most malignant foe could not have disputed the magnitude of his services and the inspiring fervor of his devotion to country in the darkest hours of humiliation and disaster. If homage has been paid to those who, in his own words, "had died without hope, doing their duty the more devotedly to the end that they did it with the feeling that they had nothing but their blood to give to France," it was due in largest measure to him who had created armies by the breath of his fiery eloquence and inspired them with his own spirit of inflexible purpose and heroic abnegation. But Gambetta would merely have divided the military honors paid to his chief strategist, General Chanzy, if his most brilliant services to his country had been rendered in defence of a lost cause. The group of orators found it easy and convenient to dedicate their glowing periods to his marvellous campaign in the South; but they knew in their hearts that it was to his leadership, self-restraint and creative genius that the French people were indebted for an orderly and permanent form of republican government. It was on the peaceful battlefield of discussion that he had triumphed most deriously with the concurrence and support of the best classes of citizens. Brisson alone had the so illustrious a career. "Over Gambetta's bier," he exclaimed, " ground which are grouped " his friends, men of all parties, representatives of the army and children of the provinces so dear to us, we swear we will accomplish that union which was his prayer."

This was the most significant sentence spoken at Père la Chaise. It gave utterance to an idea which had been uppermost in Gambetta's mind since the downfall of the reactionary factions which had conspired against liberal institutions. During that momentous period of intrigue and suppressed excitement in 1877 his unvarying counsel was, "Republicans must be united-they must have no dissensions." When he was chairman of the Budget Committee and subsequently President of the Chamber, he succeeded in giving a common direction to the activities of the Deputies. Frederic Harrison assigns to him the credit of organizing that system of work by small select committees which has proved so effective in the Chamber, and compares his ascendancy to that once exercised by Déak in the Hungarian Chamber. That ascendancy was not acquired by speeches in the tribune, but by work in his seat, in the lobbies and in the committee-rooms, and as his English admirer says, it was "an influence gained by superior knowledge, superior indement, and by the imposing prestige of vast political sagacity." His rivals broke away from him during the closing year of his life and diminished temporarily his authority in the Chamber, but they were indebted to him for the political machinery which they used against him. He had made government by select committees, which retained absolute control over the action of the administration, a paramount force, and when he became Premier he found that he had succeeded only too well. In providhad for architectural appearances. Fire es- ing for the Republic an organ of tremendons simplicity, he had not intended that it should be used by factions, but by a united party. He was irritated by the resistance of "the general unity was as imperative a necessity as it had been in that desperate hour when France lay prostrate in defeat.

That necessity is recognized by the most powerful of Gambetta's surviving associates. Brisson, who at Père la Chaise called upon the men of all parties, factions and groups to draw closer and secure unity of effort, thought and feeling, has been Gambetta's successor in the Budget Committee and in the Presidency of the Chamber. The legislative system was perfected under the leader's hands, but Brisson has not suffered it to lose any of its weight or force. While he has directed the energies of the Deputies as their presiding officer he has acquired among them an unrivalled reputation and personal influence. Brisson is the strongest man to-day in French politics. Inferior as an orator to Clémenceau, he is more reasonable in his Radicalism. Lacking the administrative talents of the ex-Premiers of the Left Centre and the Pure Left, he has undoubted political capacity and genuine qualities of leadership. If the Republic were to be suddenly deprived of President Grévy's services, Brisson would be chosen his successor without serious opposition.

As the foremost man in the Chamber and the natural leader of the old-time Gambettists of the Advanced Left, his appeal for Republican layed or bought off by Vennor. Nobody can union, rising above Gambetta's bier, may be a rallying cry for the factions into which the

Liberals are divided. DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF. A sagacious foreign observer remarked before the rebellion that " if it was the purpose of the Democratic party to split itself and destroy itself, it could not have managed more adroitly to that end." The party has lost none of its ancient capacity for self-destruction. It is hard at work, at present, to divide itself on the Tariff question. Most of its representative journals are expending all their wit and logic in assailing the bill reported by the Tariff Commission. They affirm that it is a device of monopolists" to prevent a genuine reduction of duties; that it will really increase the public burdens while pretending to lighten them ; that it ought to make far greater reductions in the duties on iron, wool and woollens, cotton goods, and many other products of manufacture. There are persons, no doubt, who believe these things and will remember them. How will they appear when reproduced a year

hence ? Next year the Democratic party will have a working majority in the House of Representatives, while the Senate will be, as now, almost equally divided. It will become the duty of that party to frame a tariff. Whether the present Congress does anything or nothing, Democrats will be equally bound, by the declarations which they are new making, to sweep away what they are pleased to call "intolerable burdens" and "infamous menopolies." It will not answer to say that the tariff has just been reformed, if the Commission's bill should then have been passed, for these Democrats are taking much pains to declare that the bill is not a retorm. If it does not lessen burdens, as they now assert, it will be their chief duty to lessen burgens. If it "does not touch any of the great monopolies," as the Democrats now affirm, they cannot let a single session pass without uprooting those monopolies, unless they wish to drive into open revolt the people who believe what they are now saying. And the duty and political necessity will be just the same, if the present Congress adjourns without doing anything.

But what is the Democratic "reformer" going to do? A reduction of twenty or twentyfive per cent he has denounced as shamefully inadequate. Will be attempt to make a greater? Duties that barely hold part of the home market for producers of iron and steel, for instance, he has denounced because they do not open the doors to cheaper foreign products. Thus it is said every day in Democratic journals that this or that reduction is "a mere cheat," because it still leaves a duty high enough to restrain foreign competition. But will the Democratic tariff-maker propose duties so low

as to permit unrestrained competition? At the first step he will be met by distinguished Democrats like Mr. Barnum and Mr. Randall, who have no chance of continued existence in public life if they vote to prostrate great industries. The Democratic tariff-maker will be told that any serious prostration of industries will make the success of his party next year impossible. He will be reminded by influential Democrats that these industries have now been adapting themselves for more than twenty years to a condition of protection; that they have grown up upon that legal condition as a basis : that they are in ten thousand ways so interlocked with it that the appropriag of the protective system will inevitably uproot these industries also. He will be warned that it is no longer possible to make, without a tremendous commercial revulsion, the changes which could have been effected twenty years ago without shock. Then he will have to decide whether the party can afford to tear up industries employing a million voters, on the very threshold of a Presidential election.

If he has any common sense, the Democratic legislator will seek to avoid any action, or else to adopt some moderate and cautious measure not unlike the one proposed by the Commission. But he cannot do either without making himself contemptible in the eyes of those who believe his present declarations. If, as he now asserts, it is dishonest for a Republican to postpone action, it will be even more dishonest a year later to refuse to act. If it is treachery to the public interests, as he now asserts, to favor a reduction which stops short of permitting unrestrained competition, it will be both treachery and stupidity to adopt or imitate the measure which he is now denouncing. The men who are now being taught that protection is robbery will then tell him that it is as much robbery to steal a peck as to steal a bushel. If he hesitates to uproot the protective system, two-thirds of the voters in the Democratic party will be angry. If he tears up the system and the industries that are interlocked with it, the workmen in three-quarters of the States will express their indignation at the election. And this ugly dilemma will come, in just the same way, whether Congress does anything at this session or not.

WEATHER. There was an unpleasant amount of weather abroad yesterday, and unless something can be done to harmonize Wiggins and Vennor we are likely to have a good deal more presently. The number of great storms which they in their fierce rivalry are getting up between them is nothing less than appalling. As each is determined not to predict a storm which will "clash" with any predicted by the other, they are arranging a double series which are likely to blow this continent, if not the planet, out of existence. Something ought to be done at once to stop this dangerous competition. If the two prophets could be brought together and induced to agree upon one date for one stupendous blow the planet would be "yanked" safely from a great and threatening peril. It is simple madness for the people of this continent to staffs of impotent factions." He thought that sit idly by and allow these frenzied rivals to ride in a fresh whirlwind and direct a new storm every few minutes. We don't want to live in a perpetual hurricane.

There is ample evidence, at least to satisfy Wiggins, that the storm of , yesterday was predicted by him. He said nothing about it in his original prediction of a great storm in March, but when the jealous remarks of Vennor on that prediction came to his ears he braced himself for a fresh effort, as who should say: "You laugh at me as a prophet, do you? Well, "I'll show you what sort of stuff I am made of. "If the country wants weather I will give it its "fill." And then he rolled his astronomical eye for a moment among the planets, which he says are his guides, and thus predicted: "From "the 13th of September last till the middle of "April next is the most remarkable period for "great storms I have ever known. A storm a good deal above the average will happen in January, but a very severe one will strike the "Atlantic coast on the 9th of February." Yesterday's storm was a "good deal above the average" and it did "happen in January." so you see Wiggius predicted it and is a true prophet. To be sure that was the first storm of any unusual size which happened in his "pe-

riod," which he began on September 13; but what of that? The others may have been dedeny that Wiggins was so bold as to risk a prediction of a storm in the usually calm and mild menth of January, and that he has bagged his game. Tally one for Wiggins! The thing to do now is to keep an eye on the 9th of Febrnary, and if there is a great storm then, there will be no safe course left open to any of us except to hire a cave or a cellar somewhere and wait for the dreaded gale of March 11, for Wiggins says that all others will be mere zephyrs compared with that, which, in his latest and most revised opinion, "will be one " of the greatest it not the greatest of the pres-"ent century. It will be felt all over the world, "from sea to sea and from pole to pole." wish," he says with moving solemnity, "I wish "I could feel as certain of heaven as I do of "that great storm. It will come unless the plan-" ets stop in their orbits." From which it will be apparent to the most flippant observer that Wiggins is very much in earnest. He will have that storm or the planets will suffer for it. Wiggins will not stand any nonsense from them.

So much for Wiggins. Now let us see what Vennor is up to. In his latest utterance he says: "I do not wish to interfere with Wiggins's predicted storm in any shape or manner, but while he is terrifying people with " what is coming in March, I may just give no-"tice that on the 27th and 28th days of Janu-"ary a severe period of stormy weather is "likely to be experienced at and around New-"York and Boston, and generally throughout New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont and adja-"cent States." There we have an illustration of the way this rivalry between the prophets works. Wiggins's January storm got along yesterday, and as Vennor must put his January storm at a different date, in order to demonstrate the originality of his genius, he gives us a large general dose of stormy weather on the 27th and 28th. The same trouble is coming again in February. Wiggins has put his storm for that month on the 9th : now comes Vennor and says, alluding to his January storm: "This storm is likely to be repeated about the " same dates in February-27th and 28th-but "probably with less severity." On March weather he does the handsome thing by the public. He not only does not get up a special storm of his own, but he discounts that of Wiggins. "The storm period of the 8th to 11th of March is likely to be a cold and wintry blast, but, in my opinion, nothing very out of "the way. This is not a 'prophecy ' but a proba-"bility based upon a very probable 'recur-" rence.

It will be seen that as the matter stands nov we have a very large supply of weather on hand for the next three mouths. This may be doubled if thoughtless persons continue to set these prolific prophets by the ears. We lift our voice in favor of a wiser course. Let all possible efforts be made to bring about a reconciliation letween Wiggins and Vennor. If that cannot be done, let Venner be forced to cease his warfare on Wiggins. The world cannot afterd to run the risk of having that planet manipulator made any more desperate than he is now. Let us have harmony if we can; but at all events let no one stir up Wiggias any more. He's too beavily loaded.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have subscribed a large sum toward the erection of a new

John Bright will deliver his rectorial address to the students of Glasgow University on March 12, and on the following evening address a public meeting in that city.

Mess Edith Thomas, daughter of Professor Thomas, of Johns Hopkins University, has recently received the first degree of Ph. D. ever granted to a woman by the University of Zurich.

The Hon. Samuel J. Randail 's said to approve enthusiastically of the suggestion that the next Speaker of the House of Representatives be provided with a gavel fashioned after the model of G. Washington's memorable little hatchet.

Elijah B. Cornell, of Ithaca, uncle of ex-Governor Cornell, was stricken a few days ago with apoplexy. He ratiled from the shock, but it is feared that the attack will be followed by others of more

erious nature. The memory of General A. J. Myer, "Old Probabilities," is to be honored by the erection of a fine granite and bronze mausoleum in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo. The structure will be twenty feet square at the base, and thirty-nine feet high, including a surmounting globe.

Ex-Mayor Grace is slowly improving and will probably be able to visit his place of business by the latter part of the week. He is guttering

strength, and his nervous system is gradually re-Mme. Materna, the prima donna, who took such an interest in the Fire Department of Cincinnati, when she visited that city last spring, has just sent to its Chief, as a souvenir, one of the safetycloths used in the German Fire Department. It is a stont, closely woven sheet of coarse linen, eleven

feet square, strengthened by broad strips of girth

sewed on at intervals of a foot. A stout rope is fastened around the edges, and looped for handles, so that eight men can take hold on each side. In two of the corners Mme, Materna's name is worked

in red silk. The Hon. Joseph Cilley, of Nottingham, N. H., the eldest living ex-Senator of the United States. celebrated the completion of his ninety second year on Thursday last amid a large gathering of relatives and friends. He was in capital health and spirits, and though his sight was so dim that he could not recognize all his friends' faces, he quickly knew them by their voices. Colonel Cilley is a veteran of the War of 1812, and was captain of a company in the regiment under Cotonel Miller that made In the regiment under Coionel Miller that made that historic charge at Lundy's Lang. He was in that fight wounded in the thigh, and laused for life. He was elected to the United States Senate from New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Levi Woodbury. He is a grandson of General James Cilley, of Revolutionary fame.

A naughty boy, and sadly insubordinate, was Prince William of Prussta in his younger days. He was taken to see the wedding of his uncle, the Prince of Wales, and was there placed between two other of his royal uncles, that they might keep him still. But, alack! the guardians of juvenile peace should not have been arrayed in Highland garb, For the royal youngster would squirm and fidget and ask questions in too audible whispers; and then, whenever they touched him to keep him quiet, down ducked his 10yal head and savagely closed his royal teeth upon their royal but unprotected legs, to the detriment at once of their comfort and diguity, and the gravity of the occasion. Such, at any rate, was the explanation of certain uneasy antics as given by the boy's mother to the Bishop of Winchester, and recorded in that prelates Life by his son, Mr. Reginald Wilbertorce.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Government of India did a capital stroke of business when it established chinchona planta-tions. The cash profit on the Bengal plantations alone tacts. The case 130,000 rupees, besides 350,000 rupees saved on the quinine furnished to the troops—that sum representing the difference between the cost of production and the market price.

A letter recently received by the American Bible Society from its agent in Japan contains a copy of a formal and forcible appeal from native Japanese Christians to be actively and equally represented by na-tive scholars of their own selection in the work of trans-

lating the Old Testament. The Society regards this in-telligence as indicative of Christian progress in Japan which is marvellous if not unparalleled. It remained for an Ohio man, a citizen of

the Third Ward of Hamilton, to perpe the Third Ward of Hamilton, to perpetrate the meanest trick thus far recorded. He was engaged to be married, but was so dilatory in his arrangements to lead the young woman to the altar that at last, as a special in ducement, her mother gave him 75 cents to procure the necessary license. He took the money, obtained a license, and was forthwith married to another girl. His name ought to go thundering down the ages, but unfor-tunately the local chronicle omits to mention it. The first spinning frame made in this

country, which has been temporarily intrusted to Brown University for safe keeping, will soon be sent to the Patent Office at Washington. Samuel Slater, the inventor, introduced it into the old spinning mill at Pawtucket about the year 1790. It was first started in a clothier's shop of that town, together with two other machines of somewhat similar pattern. In a year and a half it is said that they overstocked the market, as several thou-sand pounds of yarn had accumulated in that time, de-spite the manufacturer's efforts to dispose of it. The machine is still in excellent order, considering its creat

An east-bound express train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad last Friday carried a passenger who was so evidently suffering from delirium tremens that it was a great relief to the conductor and everyona else when at last, after various anties, he betook himself to his upper berth and disappeared behind the curtains. But suddenly a violent jerk on the bell-rope brought the train to a full stop, and in a moment the explanation was found. The drunkard had wound the rope around his neck and jumped from his berth with the intention of hanging himself, but there was too much slack and he was discovered sitting half-naked in the alsle, sereaufing like a maniae. He was taken on to Cincinnati and sens

The Imperial German Post-Office practically controls the newspaper trade of the Empire. Every post-office is ready to receive subscriptions for not only published in the world. The new catalogue of the Ger-man Post-Office for 1883, which is just published, shows a total of 8,412 newspapers, any of which the department is ready to supply to subscribers at any office throughout the Empire. Of this total 5,550 are in the German language, and the rest include journals in the English, Danish, Swedish, Italian, Dutch, Polish, Nogwegian, Russian, Spanish, Roumanian, Hungarian, Cech, modern Greek, Portuguese, Wendish, Slavonian, Isthnasian, Hebrew, Finnish, Servian, Ruthenian, Croatian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Persian, Turkish, Romanic, Slovackian and Latin.

### POLITICAL NEWS.

Ex-Governor Hendricks's letter to the Indinapolis editors is generally regarded as a confession on his part that he has no expectation of any further polit. trankness with which he wrote is not characteristical statesmen hopeful of preferment. Mr. McDonald was more wary, and instead of denouncing the civil service meas ure as Hendricks did, he skirmshed around the subject. It must be a source of infinite annusement to Mr. Hen-dricks to witness his old-time rival's efforts to bilance on the fence he so long straddled himself.

Congressman Morrison, of Itlinois, is reported to have declared that he will not be a candidate for the Speakership of the vext House under any probable circumstances. This announcement will doubtless aid the Springer boom. There are elements in the canvass which, if onited, will make him a formidable candidate. Mr. Blackburn seems determined to dostroy Mr. Carlisle's ar. Blackburn seems determined to doctroy air. Carasses chances, if he does nothing more, and a union between him and Springer would be the easiest way to accomplab his object. Mr. Springer may handle that gavel yet. With him in the chair and Mr. Cox on the floor most of the variety shows would have to go out of business for want of patronage.

District-Attorney Stewart L. Woodford is persuaded that the chances for the success of the Republican party next year in this State rest with the party itself. He told a Chicago Herald reporter a few days ago that "the Republican party will carry New-York whenever it deserves to. The defeat of last No-Nork whenever it deserves to. The defeat of has no-vember broke a corrupt machine and set the conscience of the people free. I believe that the essential Republi-canism of New-York was never stronger that it is to-day. Should the party be right—clearly right, bravely right— in 1884, it will carry New-York. If we should deserve defeat in 1884, we shall get it pretty badly all over the country, and nowhere worse than in New-York."

The suspicion that there is too much previousness about Mr. McDonald's Presidential boom begins to dawn upon the shrewder Democrats. The Cinmnati Enquirer gives his over-zealous friends this advice: "'I. y low, there's a hen on,' said the small boy to his companion, when they found a hen on the nest while hunting eggs to the flaymow. And the best advice we have for the warm-bearted and enthusiastic Democracy of Indiana is to lay low for a time, and avoid flashing the nen until they are sure of the egg." Mr. McDonald will probably find out the truth of the saying that a Freedenhal boom is like an army, it grows weaker in proportion to the distance it travels.

The regular Republicans in Pennsylvania have given another evidence that the lesson of last No-vember's defeat was not wholly lost upon them. They acceeded in organizing the State Senate, the only branch of the Legislature the Republicans control, but Benjamin B. Sherman, president of the Mechanics' National Bank, who was taken sick early in December, has recovered his health so far as to be able to waik about the house.

The How Seconds of Zurieh.

In the appointment of the committees they have dealt ideally with the Independents. Senator Stewart, the leader of the anti-Cameron f. etion, is given good places, and there is an evident effort toward conceitation and harmony. When the people speak out as they did last fall they generally make themselves heard even in Pennsylvania.

stand the meaning of the verdict people gave last November and be doesn't want the Democrats to misunderstand it. At the Jackson dinner in Boston Monday evening, he cautioned the party against "pluming" itself Democrats that the Republicans were turned out he told them. "Look at it philosophically," he continu "look at it carefully. Remember, in the great State of New-York, where a majority of 193,000, I think, was given for the Democratic Governor, that he did not receive, substantially, more votes than the Democracy ceive, substantially, more votes than the Democracy gave to General Hancock in 1880 in that State. Go to Pennsylvania, and you will flud the same thing. Go elsewhere, and you will find that the votes of the Democrats who have been elected hardly overtop those given to Hancock." The Democrats are being told so frequently that the people have not indoorsed their party that they will soon be in as dazed a condition as to the meaning of their recent victories as Mr. Flannagan was as to his object in the Chicago Convention.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A PARISIAN ROMANCE.

At the Union Square Theatre, last night, " A Parisian Romance" was presented for the first time in America, and its performance was seen by a numerons audience, notwithstanding the storm. The production was a success of scenery, of elaborate detail, and of remarkable acting. A minute synopsis of the piece has already been published in this journal. The work is not so much a drama as it is a series of sketches of actual society. It illustrates the operation of mercenary greed and of lust, and it depicts aspects of character and of social life that are sinister and abhorrent,-and, probably, not untrue. It contains but little action, and its narrative is developed slowly and in a style that possesses very little of either grace or force. Of the morals nothing is to be said. Such an atmosphere is conceivable and doubtless existent; but its exposure is of questionable utility. The acting of Mr. Mansfield, as the senile rone and debauched reprobate, carried the play last night, and made for the ac or an instantaneous reputation. Miss Sara Jewett vas welcomed with enthusiasm. Miss Maud Harrison is to be credited with a brilliant success as the soubrette. This performance had mind, as the soubrette. This performance had mind, sparkle, and fine and sustained execution. "A Parisian Romance" is one of the most repulsive pieces that have come to us from France; but it has interest and general significance enough to holi attention here, and with such acting and such scenery it is sure to succeed. Mr. Palmer and his scenio artist were both called out last night, and Mr. Mansfield had three recalls after the death-scene, amid tumults of acclamation.

THE SECOND POPULAR MATINEE.

Mr. Edmund Neupert yesterday afternoon again appeared, at the second of Mr. Tretbar's matinees, before a New-York audience, in which was an unusual proportion of resident musicians. Mr. Neupert's single performance was the concerto, in A minor, of Grieg, dedicated to bimself, in which he fully confirmed earlier impressions of his great merit, and justified the common impressions of his great merit, and justified the common anticipation among good judges that, under more favorable circumstances, his excellence would more unequivocally appear. Mr. Neupert certainly has the divine fire, and his playing yeaterday roused the enthusiasm of his critical hearers. He is comparatively earcless of mere technique, but his style, taken altogether, is elegant; his conception of a work is obviously far-reaching and perfectly definite, and his rendering glows with feeling and color. His artistic sense is regnant, and preserves

and color. His artistic sense is regnant, and preserves the balance of energy and restraint.

Mr. John F. Rhodes, who is to play the Bruch concerto in Brooklyn to-morrow, made his first appearance in New-York in the Ernst fautasts on themes from "Othelle." Mr. Rhodes is a player of unusual talent, and of masterly skill in expression. His youth ofers the highest promise for the future. His appearance in Brooklyn will be awaited with keen interest.

Mrs. Ames sang the tidaded aris from "Exic" with voice and method exquisitely fit and tasteful, but though a pure, true and honest singer, she was lost in the great Lisst song. "Die Loreley."

The orchestral numbers were the "Fingal's Cave" overture, the first symphony of Beethoven, and the charming "Bylvia" suite of Dilibes.